A set of rules regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted, is also hereby published for the information of all concerned. Notice is hereby given that the said license form and rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October 1932 and that any suggestions or objections which may be received from any person or persons with respect to the said form and rules before the date aforesaid, will be considered by Government.

By Order,
D. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department

FORM L.

RULE 38.

(Article 9 of Schedule I).

License to Manufacture Gunpowder, Class I, up to a maximum quantity of.....

Granted by Government of Mysore.

Fee—Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

Name of licensee and place of residence	Place of business factory or shop	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof	Period for which the license is valid
1	2	3	4	5

Procedure

(*a*) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action.)

(*b*) The application should be accompanied by;—

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(*c*) It shall also state :—

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(*d*) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at.....licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors, shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working cloths without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

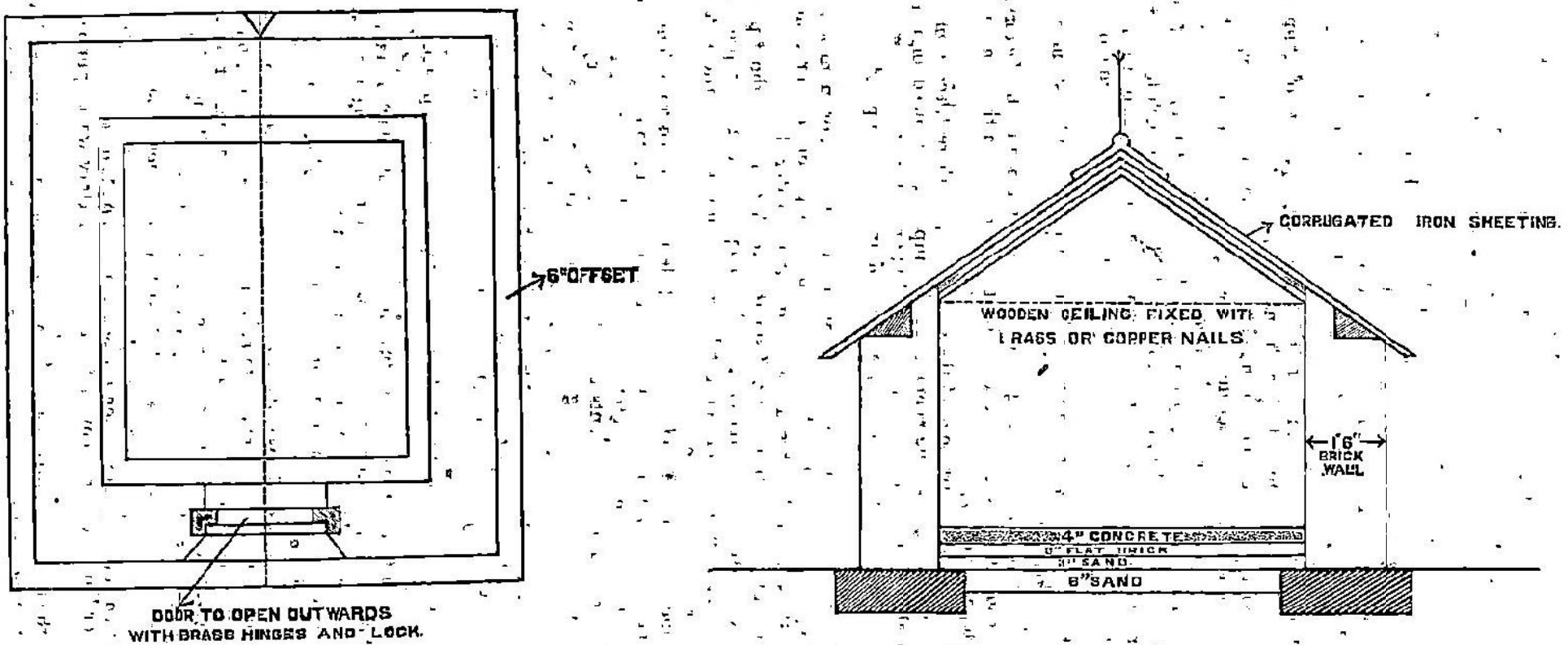
17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

PLAN OF A TEMPORARY MAGAZINE.



(*a*) The walls may be either of corrugated iron with an inner lining of wood, or of masonry, as per plan. The floor should be either of wood or smooth cement.

(*b*) There must be no exposed iron or steel in the interior of the magazine; any necessary iron or steel being covered over with leather or wood.

(*c*) If detonators are to be stored, they should be kept in a separate building, similarly constructed, a little distance away.

D. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.